WILLIAM CURTIS

AUTHOR OF THE

FLORA LONDINENSIS

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE &c.

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SHOUT
SHARE
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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. I. [illegible] II

"A Garden is the pureſt of human Pleaſures."

VERULAM.

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PREFACE.

THE prefent periodical publication owes its commencement to the repeated ſolicitations of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, Subſcribers to the Author's BOTANIC GARDEN, who were frequently lamenting the want of a work, which might enable them, not only to acquire a ſyſtematic knowledge of the Foreign Plants growing in their gardens, but which might at the ſame time afford them the beſt information reſpecting their culture — in fact, a work, in which Botany and Gardening (ſo far as relates to the culture of ornamental Plants) or the labours of LINNÆUS and MILLER, might happily be combined.

In compliance with their wiſhes, he has endeavoured to preſent them with the united information of both authors, and to illuſtrate each by a ſet of new figures, drawn always from the living plant, and coloured as near to nature, as the imperfection of colouring will admit.

He does not mean, however, to confine himſelf ſolely to the Plants contained in the highly eſteemed works of thoſe luminaries of Botany and Gardening,

but

but ſhall occaſionally introduce new ones, as they may flower in his own garden, or thoſe of the curious in any part of Great-Britain.

At the commencement of this publication, he had no deſign of entering on the province of the Floriſt, by giving figures of double or improved Flowers, which ſometimes owe their origin to culture, more frequently to the ſportings of nature; but the earneſt entreaties of many of his Subſcribers, have induced him ſo far to deviate from his original intention, as to promiſe them one, at leaſt, of the Flowers moſt eſteemed by Floriſts.

The encouragement given to this work, great beyond the Author's warmeſt expectations, demands his moſt grateful acknowledgements, and will excite him to perſevere in his humble endeavours to render Botany a laſting ſource of rational amuſement, and public utility.

BOTANIC GARDEN,
Lambeth-Marſh,
1787.

Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh, 1786.

IRIS PERSICA. PERSIAN IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita: Petalis alternis, reflexis. Stigmata petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *Perſica* corolla imberbi, petalis interioribus breviſſimis patentiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 79. *Sp. Pl. p.* 59.

IRIS bulboſa præcox minus odora Perſica variegata. *Moriſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 357.

XIPHIUM Perſicum. *Miller Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

The Perſian bulbous Flower-de-luce. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 172.

A native of Perſia. Flowers in February and March. Its beauty, early appearance, and fragrant bloſſoms, make it highly eſteemed by all lovers of flowers; like the Hyacinth or Narciſſus it will blow within doors in a water-glaſs, but ſtronger in a ſmall pot of ſand, or ſandy loam; a few flowers will ſcent a whole apartment: it will alſo bloſſom in the open air, but requires warmth and ſhelter; it is propagated by offsets and ſeeds; the beſt flowering roots are imported from Holland, they bear forcing well; and hence this plant may be had to flower a full month or ſix weeks in ſucceſſion.

PARKINSON remarks, that in his time (1629) it was very rare, and ſeldom bore flowers.

N.º 2

Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh, 1786.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. PURPLE RUDBECKIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum, conicum. Pappus margine quadridentato. Calyx duplici ordine ſquamarum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUDBECKIA *purpurea* foliis lanceolato-ovatis alternis indiviſis, radii petalis bifidis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 651. *Sp. Pl. p.* 1280.

DRACUNCULUS virginianus latifolius, petalis florum longiſſimis purpuraſcentibus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 42. *ſ.* 6. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

This ſpecies differs from the other plants of the genus, in the colour of its outermoſt petals, which are long, narrow, purple, and pendulous, and not unaptly reſemble ſmall pieces of red tape. Notwithſtanding it is a native of the warm climates Carolina and Virginia, it ſucceeds very well with us in an open border: but, as Mr. MILLER very juſtly obſerves, it will always be prudent to ſhelter two or three plants under a common hot-bed frame in winter, to preſerve the kind, becauſe in very ſevere winters, thoſe in the open air are ſometimes killed. It flowers in July. As it rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, the only mode of propagating it, is by parting the roots; but in that way the plant does not admit of much increaſe,

HELLEBORUS HYEMALIS. WINTER HELLEBORE, or ACONITE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA*.

Generic Character.

Calyx 0. Petala 5 ſive plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata. Capſulæ polyſpermæ erectiuſculæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELLEBORUS *hyemalis* flore folio inſidente. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 431. *Sp. Pl. p.* 783.

ACONITUM unifolium bulboſum. *Bauh. Pin.* 183.

The Winter's Wolfesbane. *Park. Parad. p.* 214.

Grows wild in Lombardy, Italy, and Auſtria, affects mountainous ſituations, flowers with us in February, and hence is liable to be cut off by ſevere froſts. " Is propagated by offsets, " which the roots ſend out in plenty. Theſe roots may be " taken up and tranſplanted any time after their leaves decay, " which is generally by the beginning of June till October, " when they will begin to put out new fibres; but as the roots " are ſmall and nearly the colour of the ground, ſo if care is " not taken to ſearch for them, many of the roots will be left " in the ground. Theſe roots ſhould be planted in ſmall " cluſters, otherwiſe they will not make a good appearance, " for ſingle flowers ſcattered about the borders of theſe ſmall " kinds are ſcarce ſeen at a diſtance; but when theſe and the " Snowdrops are alternately planted in bunches, they will have " a good effect, as they flower at the ſame time, and are " much of a ſize." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

* Moſt of the Hellebores vary greatly in the number of their piſtils, which in general are too few to juſtify the placing thoſe plants in the order Polygynia.

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CYCLAMEN COUM. ROUND-LEAV'D CYCLAMEN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo breviſſimo fauce prominente. Bacca tecta capſula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYCLAMEN *Coum* foliis orbiculatis planis, pediculis brevibus, floribus minoribus. *Miller's Dict.*

CYCLAMEN hyemale orbiculatis foliis inferius rubentibus purpuraſcente flore; Coum Herbariorum. *Hort. reg. Paris. Herm. Cat.*

CYCLAMEN orbiculato folio inferne purpuraſcente. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 307.

The common round-leav'd Sowebread. *Park. Parad. p.* 198.

Grows wild in many parts of Italy and Germany, and is ſometimes found with white flowers; if the ſeaſon be mild, or the plants ſheltered from the inclemency of the weather, this ſpecies will flower as early as February, or much earlier by artificial heat.

As it grows naturally in woods and ſhady places, it will thrive beſt in a mixture of bog-earth and loam placed in a north border; if planted in the open border, it will require to be covered with a hand-glaſs during winter, and in the ſpring, when in bloom; the more uſual method with Gardeners is to preſerve them in pots in a common hot-bed frame, the advantage of this method is that they may, at any time, be removed to decorate the parlour or the ſtudy.

The plants of this genus admit of but little increaſe by their roots; the beſt method of propagating them is by ſeed, which ſhould be ſown ſoon after they are ripe in boxes or pots, and covered about half an inch deep, placing them where they may have only the morning-ſun, till the beginning of September, when they may be removed to a warmer expoſure.

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ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS. DOGS-TOOTH, or DOGS-TOOTH VIOLET.

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Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata: Nectario tuberculis 2-petalorum alternorum baſi adnatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis. Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 269. *Sp. Pl. p.* 437.

Dens Canis latiore rotundioreque folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 87.

Dogs-Tooth with a pale purple flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 194.

Of this genus Mr. Miller makes too ſpecies; Linnæus, perhaps with more propriety, only one, for breadth of leaves or colour of flowers can ſcarcely be conſidered as ſufficient to conſtitute a ſpecific difference.

It is found in the gardens with purple flowers of two different tints, alſo with white and yellow bloſſoms, grows naturally in Hungary and ſome parts of Italy, and blows in the open border at the beginning of April.

" They are propagated by offsets from their roots. They " love a ſhady ſituation and a gentle loamy ſoil, but ſhould not " be too often removed. They may be tranſplanted any time " after the beginning of June, when their leaves will be quite " decayed, till the middle of September; but the roots ſhould " not be kept very long out of the ground, for if they ſhrink " it will often cauſe them to rot. The roots of theſe flowers " ſhould not be planted ſcattering in the borders of the flower-" garden, but in patches near each other, where they will make " a good appearance." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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NARCISSUS MINOR. LEAST DAFFODIL.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6, æqualia: Nectario infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. Stamina intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *minor* ſpatha uniflora, nectario obconico erecto criſpo ſexfido æquante petala lanceolata. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 415. *Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 262.

NARCISSUS parvus totus luteus. *Bauhin. Pin.* 53.

The leaſt Spaniſh yellow baſtard Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 105.

We are not a little ſurpriſed that Mr. Miller ſhould have taken no notice of the preſent ſpecies, as it muſt have been in the Engliſh gardens long before his time, being mentioned by Parkinſon in his Garden of Pleaſant Flowers: it is nearly related to the *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*, but differs from it in many particulars except ſize; *vid. Linn. Sp. Pl.* and *Parkinſon* above quoted.

Though its bloſſoms are not ſo large as thoſe of the other ſpecies, yet when the roots are planted in a cluſter, they make a very pretty ſhow, and have this advantage, that they flower ſomewhat earlier than any of the others.

Like the common Daffodil it propagates very faſt by the roots, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation.

Though a native of Spain, it is ſeldom injured by the ſeverity of our climate.

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N.° 7

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CYNOGLOSSUM OMPHALODES. BLUE NAVELWORT.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, fauce clauſa fornicibus. Semina depreſſa interiore tantum latere ſtylo affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYNOGLOSSUM Omphalodes repens, foliis radicalibus cordatis*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 193. *Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 157. *Scopoli Fl. Carn. p.* 124. *t.* 3.

SYMPHYTUM minus borraginis facie. *Bauh. Pin.* 259.

BORAGO minor verna repens, folio lævi. *Moriſ. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 437. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 26. *fig.* 3.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Carniola, and an inhabitant of woods and ſhady ſituations; flowers in March and April. In the autumn it puts forth trailing ſhoots, which take root at the joints, whereby the plant is moſt plentifully propagated; thrives beſt under a wall in a North border.

* "Stolones repunt non caulis florifer, cui folia ovalia, et minime cordata. "TOURNEFORTIUS ſeparavit a SYMPHYTO, et dixit OMPHALLODEM "*pumilam vernam, ſymphyti folio*, ſed bene monet LINNÆUS ſolam fructus "aſperitatem aut glabritiem, non ſufficere ad novum genus conſtruendum." *Scopoli Fl. Carn. p.* 124.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. BLACK HELLEBORE, or CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. Petala 5 ſive plura. Nectaria bilabiata, tubulata. Capſulæ polyſpermæ, erectiuſculæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELLEBORUS niger ſcapo ſub-bifloro ſubnudo, foliis pedatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 431. *Sp. Pl. p.* 783.

HELLEBORUS niger flore roſeo. *Bauh. Pin.* 186.

The true Black Hellebore, or Chriſtmas flower. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 344.

As our Publication ſeems likely to fall into the hands of ſuch as are totally unacquainted with Botany, or botanical writings, it muſt plead as an apology for our often explaining many circumſtances relative to plants, which may be well known to adepts in the ſcience.

This plant derives its firſt name from the black colour of its roots, its ſecond from its early flowering and the colour of its petals, which, though generally milk-white on their firſt appearance, yet have frequently a tint of red in them, which increaſes with the age of the bloſſom, and finally changes to green; in ſome ſpecies of Hellebore, particularly the *viridis*, the flower is green from firſt to laſt.

Black Hellebore grows wild on the Appenine and other mountains, preferring ſuch as are rocky.

If the weather be unuſually mild, it will flower in our gardens in the open borders as early as December and January; it may indeed be conſidered as the herald of approaching ſpring.

Like moſt other alpine plants, it loves a pure air, a ſituation moderately moiſt, and a ſoil unmanured: as the beauty of its flowers is apt to be deſtroyed by ſevere froſts, it ſhould be covered during the winter with a hand-glaſs, or if it be treated in the manner recommended for the round-leav'd Cyclamen, it may be had to flower in ſtill greater perfection.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn: neither this ſpecies nor the *hyemalis* thrive very near London.

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IRIS PUMILA. DWARF IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla ſex-partita: Petalis alternis, reflexis. Stigmata petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS pumila corollis barbatis, caule foliis breviore unifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 78. *Sp. Plant. p.* 56. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. t.* 1.

CHAMÆIRIS minor flore purpureo. *Bauh. Pin.* 33.

The leſſer purple dwarf Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad. p.* 186.

Gardeners, in former days, not having that profuſion of plants to attend to and cultivate, which we can at preſent boaſt, appear to have been more ſolicitous in increaſing generally the varieties of the ſeveral ſpecies; accordingly we find in the *Paradiſus terreſtris* of the venerable PARKINSON, no leſs than ſix varieties of this plant*, moſt of which are now ſtrangers to the Nurſery Gardens. We may obſerve, that varieties in general not being ſo ſtrong as the original plant, are conſequently much ſooner loſt.

The Iris pumila grows wild in many parts of Hungary, affects open and hilly ſituations, and flowers in our gardens in the month of April; it is a very hardy plant, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

* The leſſer purple dwarf Flower-de-luce with white bloſſoms,
——— ——— ——— ſtraw-colour ditto,
——— ——— —— pale blue ditto,
——— —— ——— bluſh-coloured ditto,
—— ——— ——— yellow variable ditto, and the purple dwarf Sea Flower-de-luce of the ſame author, is probably no other than a variety.

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ANEMONE HEPATICA. HEPATICA, or NOBLE LIVERWORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. Petala 6. 9. Semina plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *Hepatica* foliis trilobis integerrimis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 424. *Sp. Pl. p.* 758. *Fl. Suec. n.* 480.

TRIFOLIUM hepaticum flore ſimplici et pleno. *Bauh. Pin.* 339.

Red Hepatica or noble Liverwort. *Park. Parad. p.* 226.

Dillenius, Miller, and ſome other authors, make a diſtinct genus of the *Hepatica:* Linnæus unites it with the *Anemone*, obſerving, that though it differs from the *Anemone* in having a calyx, yet that calyx is at ſome diſtance from the flower, and partakes more of the Nature of an Involucrum, which is not uncommon to the Anemonies.

The Hepaticas, as Parkinſon obſerves, flower ſoon after the winter Hellebore, " and making their pride appear in winter, " are the more welcome early gueſts."

It is found wild in its ſingle ſtate, with red, blue, and white flowers, in the woods and ſhady mountains of Sweden, Germany, and Italy; the red variety with double flowers is the one moſt commonly cultivated in our gardens; the double blue is alſo not unfrequent; the ſingle white is leſs common; and the double white Miller never ſaw, yet admits that it may exiſt ſpontaneouſly, or be produced from ſeed: Parkinſon mentions a white variety with red threads or ſtamina.

According to Miller, this plant delights in a loamy ſoil, and in an eaſtern poſition where it may have only the morning ſun: the ſingle ſorts are eaſily raiſed from ſeed; the double, increaſed by parting the roots, which ought to be done in March when they are in bloom; they ſhould not be divided into very ſmall heads: theſe plants, if often removed and parted, are apt to die, but left undiſturbed for many years, they will thrive exceedingly, and become very large roots.

N.° 11.

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ERICA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-phyllus. Corolla 4-fida. Filamenta receptaculo inſerta. Antheræ bifidæ. Capſula 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *herbacea* antheris muticis exſertis, corollis oblongis, ſtylo exſerto, foliis quaternis, floribus ſecundis, *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 306. *carnea Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 504.
ERICA *carnea. Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 1. *tab.* 32
ERICA procumbens herbacea. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 486.

Since the days of Mr. Miller, who, with all his imperfections, has contributed more to the advancement of practical gardening than any individual whatever, our gardens, but more eſpecially our green-houſes, have received ſome of their higheſt ornaments from the introduction of a great number of moſt beautiful Heaths: the preſent plant, though a native of the Alps and mountainous parts of Germany, is of modern introduction here, what renders it particularly acceptable, is its hardineſs and early flowering; its bloſſoms are formed in the autumn, continue of a pale green colour during the winter, and expand in the ſpring, flowering as early as March, eſpecially if kept in a green-houſe, or in a common hot-bed frame, which is the more uſual practice.

It may be propagated by ſeeds or cuttings, the latter is the moſt ready way of increaſing this and moſt of the other ſpecies of the genus: when the cuttings have ſtruck root, they ſhould be planted in a mixture of freſh loam and bog earth, either in the open border, under a wall, or in pots.

The name of *herbacea*, which Linnæus has given to this plant, is not very characteriſtic, but it ſhould be obſerved, that Linnæus in this, as in many other inſtances, has only adopted the name of ſome older botaniſt; and it ſhould alſo be remembered, that in genera, where the ſpecies are very numerous, it is no eaſy matter to give names to all of them that ſhall be perfectly expreſſive.

This ſpecies does not appear to us to be ſpecifically different from the *mediterranea*.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp.

Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

DODECATHEON MEADIA. MEAD'S DODECATHEON, or AMERICAN COWSLIP.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa. *Stamina* tubo inſidentia. *Capſula* unilocularis, oblonga.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DODECATHEON *Meadia. Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 163. *Sp. Plant. p.* 163.

MEADIA *Cateſb. Car.* 3. *p.* 1. *t.* 1. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 12.

AURICULA urſi virginiana floribus boraginis inſtar roſtratis, cyclaminum more reflexis. *Pluk. alm.* 62. *t.* 79. *f.* 6.

This plant grows ſpontaneouſly in Virginia and other parts of North America, from whence, as Miller informs us, it was ſent by Mr. Baniſter to Dr. Compton, Lord Biſhop of London, in whoſe curious garden he firſt ſaw it growing in the year 1709.

It is figured by Mr. Cateſby, in his Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, among the natural productions of that country, who beſtowed on it the name of *Meadia*, in honour of the late Dr. Mead, a name which Linnæus has not thought proper to adopt as a generic, though he has as a trivial one.

" It flowers the beginning of May, and the ſeeds ripen in " July, ſoon after which the ſtalks and leaves decay, ſo that the " roots remain inactive till the following ſpring.

" It is propagated by offsets, which the roots put out freely " when they are in a looſe moiſt ſoil and a ſhady ſituation; " the beſt time to remove the roots, and take away the offsets, " is in Auguſt, after the leaves and ſtalks are decayed, that " they may be fixed well in their new ſituation before the froſt " comes on. It may alſo be propagated by ſeeds, which the

" plants

" plants generally produce in plenty; theſe ſhould be ſown
" in autumn, ſoon after they are ripe, either in a ſhady moiſt
" border, or in pots, which ſhould be placed in the ſhade; in
" the ſpring, the plants will come up, and muſt then be kept
" clean from weeds; and, if the ſeaſon proves dry, they muſt
" be frequently refreſhed with water: nor ſhould they be ex-
" poſed to the ſun; for while the plants are young, they are
" very impatient of heat, ſo that I have known great numbers
" of them deſtroyed in two or three days, which were growing
" to the full ſun. Theſe young plants ſhould not be tranſ-
" planted till the leaves are decayed, then they may be care-
" fully taken up and planted in a ſhady border, where the ſoil
" is looſe and moiſt, at about eight inches diſtance from each
" other, which will be room enough for them to grow one
" year, by which time they will be ſtrong enough to produce
" flowers, ſo may then be tranſplanted into ſome ſhady borders
" in the flower-garden, where they will appear very ornamental
" during the continuance of their flowers." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

CORONILLA GLAUCA. SEA-GREEN, or DAY-SMELLING CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx bilabiatus: $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *glauca* fruticosa, foliolis septenis, obtusissimis, stipulis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 557. *Sp. Pl.* 1047.

CORONILLA maritima, glauco folio. *Tournef. inst.* 650.

COLUTEA scorpioides maritima, glauco folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 397. *prodr.* 157.

This charming shrub, which is almost perpetually in blossom, and admirably adapted for nosegays, is a native of the south of France, and a constant ornament to our green-houses.

Linnæus has observed, that the flowers, which in the day time are remarkably fragrant, in the night are almost without scent.

" It is propagated by sowing the seeds in the spring, either " upon a gentle hot-bed, or on a warm border of light earth: " when the plants are come up about two inches high, they " should be transplanted either into pots, or into a bed of fresh " earth, at about four or five inches distance every way, where " they may remain until they have obtained strength enough " to plant out for good, which should be either in pots filled " with good fresh earth, or in a warm situated border, in which, " if the winter is not too severe, they will abide very well, " provided they are in a dry soil." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Published as the Act directs, by W.m Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth, March 1787.

PRIMULA VILLOSA. MOUNTAIN PRIMULA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *villosa* foliis obovatis dentatis villosis, scapo breviſſimo multifloro.

PRIMULA *villosa*. *Jacquin Fl. Austr. app. t.* 27.

Mr. Miller, in the Sixth Edition of the Abridgment of his Gardener's Dictionary, mentions only four Primulas, exclusive of the Auricula, the two first of which are named erroneously, and of the two last not a syllable is said either as to their place of growth or culture.

The plant here figured, has been introduced pretty generally into the Nursery-Gardens in the neighboured of London within these few years: Mr. Salisbury informs me, that a variety of this plant with white flowers, brought originally from the Alps of Switzerland, has for many years been cultivated in a garden in Yorkshire.

It is not noticed by Linnæus: Professor Jacquin, in his Flora Austriaca, has figured and described a Primula, which, though not agreeing so minutely as could be wished with the one we have figured, is nevertheless considered by some of the first Botanists in this country as the same species; he gives it the name of *villosa*, which we adopt, though with us it is so slightly villous as scarcely to deserve that epithet.

It varies in the brilliancy of its colours, flowers in April and will succeed with the method of culture recommended for the Round-Leaved Cyclamen.

Published as the Act directs by W.m Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March 1787.

Sowerby del.t

NARCISSUS JONQUILLA. COMMON JONQUIL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala ſex. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, monophyllo.
Stamina intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* ſpatha multiflora, nectario hemiſphærico crenato, breviore petalis, foliis ſemiteretibus. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p.* 417.

The fragrant Jonquil is a native of Spain, flowers in the open ground, about the latter-end of April, or beginning of May, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, but prefers, as moſt bulbs do, a freſh loamy earth; indeed ſuch a ſoil is favourable to the growth of moſt plants, as being exempt from a variety of ſubterraneous inſects, which are apt to infeſt ground which has been long cultivated.

It is found in the gardens with double flowers.

Our plant accords exactly with the deſcription of Linnæus above quoted, but muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed from ſome others very ſimilar to it.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh 1787.

L. Sowerby del. et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March 1, 87.

IRIS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED IRIS.

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Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita; *Petalis* alternis, reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *variegata* corollis barbatis, caule fubfolioſo longitudine foliorum multifloro. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p.* 56.

IRIS latifolia pannonica, colore multiplici. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

The yellow variable Flower-de-Luce. *Parkinſon Parad. p.* 182.

This ſpecies of Iris, inferior to few in point of beauty, is a native of the hilly paſtures of Hungary, and flowers in our gardens in the month of May, and beginning of June. It is a hardy perennial, requires no particular treatment, and may be eaſily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

CACTUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. CREEPING CEREUS.

****

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, ſuperus, imbricatus. *Corolla* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character.

CACTUS *flagelliformis* repens decemangularis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 460.

CEREUS *flagelliformis. Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Grows ſpontaneouſly in South-America, and the Weſt-Indies, flowers in our dry ſtoves early in June, is tolerably hardy, and will thrive even in a common green-houſe, that has a flue to keep out the ſevere froſts.

It is ſuperior to all its congeners in the brilliancy of its colour, nor are its bloſſoms ſo fugacious as many of the other ſpecies.

No plant is more eaſily propagated by cuttings; theſe Miller recommends to be laid by in a dry place for a fortnight, or three weeks, then to be planted in pots, filled with a mixture of loam and lime rubbiſh, having ſome ſtones laid in the bottom of the pot to drain off the moiſture, and afterwards plunged into a gentle hot-bed of Tanners bark, to facilitate their rooting, giving them once a week a gentle watering: this buſineſs to be done the beginning of July.

It is ſeldom that this plant perfects its ſeeds in this country: Miller relates that it has borne fruit in Chelſea gardens.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

GERANIUM REICHARDI. DWARF GERANIUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogynia. Stigmata 5. Fructus roſtratus, 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *Reichardi* ſcapis uniſloris, floribus pentandris, foliis ſubreniformibus inciſo-crenatis.

GERANIUM *Reichardi* ſcapis uniſloris, foliis pleriſque oblongis trilobis vel quinquelobis inciſo-crenatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed. Murr.* 14. *p.* 618.

This ſpecies of Geranium, ſo ſtrikingly different from all others at preſent cultivated in our gardens, has been known for ſeveral years to the Nurſery-men in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *ataule*, a name we ſhould gladly have retained, had not Profeſſor Murray deſcribed it in the 14th edition of Linnæus's *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, under the name of *Reichardi*, a name he was diſpoſed to give it in compliment to a French gentleman, who firſt diſcovered it in the iſland of Minorca, and introduced it into the gardens of France.

Linnæus deſcribes many of the Geraniums, as having only five antheræ, though ſeveral of thoſe he thus deſcribes have to our certain knowledge ten, the five lowermoſt of which ſhedding their pollen firſt, often drop off, and leave the filaments apparently barren: but in this ſpecies (with us at leaſt) there never are more than five, but betwixt each ſtamen, there is a broad pointed barren filament or ſquamula, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye.

The uſual and beſt practice is to make a green-houſe plant of this ſpecies, though it has been known to remain in the open ground, during a mild winter, unhurt.

It continues to have a ſucceſſion of bloſſoms during the greateſt part of the ſummer, and may be propagated either by ſeed or parting its roots.

Curtis del et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh 1787.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. YELLOW DAY-LILY.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, tubus cylindraceus.

Stamina declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *flava* foliis lineari-ſubulatis carinatis, corollis flavis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 339.

LILIUM luteum, aſphodeli radice: *Bauh. Pin.* 80.

The Yellow Day-Lily. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 148.

This Genus has been called *Hemerocallis*, in Engliſh, *Day-Lily*, from the ſhort duration of its bloſſoms, but theſe are not quite ſo fugacious in this ſpecies as in the *fulva*.

It very rarely happens that Linnæus, in his ſpecific character of a plant, has recourſe to colour, he has however in this inſtance; but this ſeems to ariſe from his conſidering them rather as varieties, than ſpecies. To us they appear to be perfectly diſtinct, and in addition to ſeveral other characters, the flava is diſtinguiſhed by the fragrance of its bloſſoms.

This ſpecies is an inhabitant of Hungary and Siberia, and conſequently bears our climate exceedingly well; it requires a moiſt ſoil, and a ſituation ſomewhat ſhady, and is eaſily propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

GERANIUM PELTATUM. IVY-LEAVED GERANIUM.

****

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* quinque. *Fructus* roſtratus. 5-coccus.

Specific Character.

GERANIUM *peltatum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis quinquelobis integerrimis glabris ſubpeltatis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 613.

GERANIUM africanum, foliis inferioribus aſari, ſuperioribus ſtaphidiſagriæ maculatis ſplendentibus et acetoſæ ſapore. *Comm. Præl.* 52. *t.* 2.

A native of Africa, as are moſt of our ſhewy Geraniums, is not ſo tender as many others, and may be propagated very readily from cuttings.

A leaf, having its foot-ſtalk inſerted into the diſk or middle part of it, or near it, is called by Linnæus, peltatum, hence the Latin trivial name of this plant. It may be obſerved, however, that ſome of the leaves have this character more perfectly than others.

The African Geraniums differ much from the European, in the irregularity of their Petals, but exhibit the character of the Claſs *Monadelphia* much better than any of our Engliſh ones, having their filaments manifeſtly united into one body; this ſpecies has only 7 filaments bearing antheræ, but 3 barren ones may be diſcovered upon a careful examination, which makes it of the order *Decandria*.

N° 20

F. Sowerby del. et Sculp.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh 1787.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. PARTICOLOURED IRIS.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. Conf. *Thunb. Dif. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *verſicolor* imberbis foliis enſiformibus, ſcapo tereti flexuoſo, germinibus ſubtrigonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 90. *Sp. Plant. ed.* 3. *p.* 57.

IRIS Americana verſicolor ſtylo crenato. *Dill. Elth.* 188. 1. 155. f. 188.

A native of Virginia, Maryland, and Penſylvania, has a perennial root, is hardy, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; may be increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

Our plant is the *picta* of Miller, and the *verſicolor* of Miller is, we believe, the *ſibirica* of Linnæus.

This ſpecies has, for the moſt part, a ſtalk unuſually crooked or elbowed, by which it is particularly diſtinguiſhed. It flowers in June, as do moſt of this beautiful tribe.

N° 21

J. Sowerby del et fculp

Publish'd by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

NIGELLA DAMASCENA. GARDEN FENNEL-FLOWER, LOVE IN A MIST, DEVIL IN A BUSH.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5. trifida, intra corollam. *Capſulæ* 5 connexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NIGELLA *damaſcena* floribus involucro fólioſo cinctis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 506. *Sp. Pl. p.* 753.
NIGELLA anguſtifolia, flore majore ſimplici cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 145.
The great Spaniſh Nigella. *Park. Parad. p.* 287.

Is an annual, and grows wild among the corn in the ſouthern parts of Europe; varies with white and blue flowers, both ſingle and double.

" May be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon a bed of " light earth, where they are to remain (for they ſeldom ſuc- " ceed well if tranſplanted); therefore, in order to have them " intermixed among other annual flowers in the borders of the " Flower Garden, the ſeeds ſhould be ſown in patches at pro- " per diſtances: and when the plants come up, they muſt be " thinned where they grow too cloſe, leaving but three or " four of them in each patch, obſerving alſo to keep them " clear from weeds, which is all the culture they require. In " July they will produce their flowers, and their ſeeds will " ripen in Auguſt.

" The ſeaſon for ſowing theſe ſeeds is in March; but if you " ſow ſome of them in Auguſt, ſoon after they are ripe, upon " a dry ſoil and in a warm ſituation, they will abide through " the winter, and flower ſtrong the ſucceeding year; by " ſowing of the ſeeds at different times, they may be con- " tinued in beauty moſt parts of the ſummer." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS. GREATER INDIAN-CRESS, or NASTURTIUM.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5 in æqualia. *Baccæ* tres, ſiccæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROPÆOLUM *majus* foliis peltatis ſubquinquelobis, petalis obtuſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 357. *Sp. Pl. p.* 490.

CARDAMINDUM ampliori folio et majori flore. *Grande Capucine Tournef. Inſt. p.* 430.

The preſent plant is a native of Peru, and is ſaid by LINNÆUS to have been firſt brought into Europe in the year 1684; it is certainly one of the greateſt ornaments the Flower Garden can boaſt: it varies in colour, and is alſo found in the Nurſeries with double flowers. The former, as is well known, is propagated by ſeed; the latter by cuttings, which ſhould be ſtruck on a hot-bed. To have theſe plants early, they ſhould be raiſed with other tender annuals; they uſually begin to flower in July, and continue bloſſoming till the approach of winter: the ſtalks require to be ſupported, for if left to themſelves they trail on the ground, overſpread, and deſtroy the neighbouring plants.

ELIZABETH CHRISTINA, one of the daughters of LINNÆUS, is ſaid to have perceived the flowers to emit ſpontaneouſly, at certain intervals, ſparks like thoſe of electricity, viſible only in the duſk of the evening, and which ceaſed when total darkneſs came on.

The flowers have the taſte of water-creſs, with a degree of ſweetneſs, which that plant does not poſſeſs, more particularly reſident in the ſpur of the calyx or nectary; hence are ſometimes uſed in ſalads, and hence the plant acquires its name of *Naſturtium*.

J. Sowerby del et sculp.

Publish'd by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. ROSE COCKLE, or CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata: limbo obtuſo, indiviſo. *Capſ.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *coronaria* tomentoſa, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, petalis emarginatis coronatis ſerratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Sp. Pl. p.*

LYCHNIS coronaria dioſcoridis ſativa. *Bauh. Pin.* 203.

The ſingle red Roſe Campion. *Parkinſon Parad. p.* 252.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy and Siberia; LINNÆUS informs us, that the bloſſom is naturally white, with red in the middle.

" The ſingle Roſe Campion has been long an inhabitant of " the Engliſh gardens, where, by its ſeeds having ſcattered, " it is become a kind of weed. There are three varieties of " this plant, one with deep red, another with fleſh-coloured, " and a third with white flowers, but theſe are of ſmall eſteem, " for the double Roſe Campion being a finer flower, has turned " the others out of moſt fine gardens. The ſingle ſorts pro- " pagate faſt enough by the ſeeds, the ſort with double flowers " never produces any, ſo is only propagated by parting of the " roots; the beſt time for this is in autumn, after their flowers " are paſt; in doing of this, every head which can be ſlipped off " with roots ſhould be parted; theſe ſhould be planted in a " border of freſh undunged earth, at the diſtance of ſix inches, " obſerving to water them gently until they have taken root, " after which they will require no more, for much wet is inju- " rious to them, as is alſo dung. After the heads are well " rooted, they ſhould be planted into the borders of the " Flower-Garden, where they will be very ornamental during " the times of their flowering, which is in July and Auguſt."

MILLER's *Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

MILLER, by miſtake, calls this plant *Cæliroſa.*

J. Sowerby del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. CHINA or INDIAN PINK.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx cylindricus, 1-phyllus: baſi ſquamis 4, *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capſula* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *chinenſis* floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis ſubulatis patulis, tubum æquantibus, corollis crenatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 418. *Sp. Pl.* 588.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſinenſis ſupinus, leucoji folio, flore unico. *Tournef. act.* 1705. *p.* 348. *f.* 5.

This ſpecies, unknown to the older Botaniſts, is a native of China, hence its name of China Pink; but, in the nurſeries, it is in general better known by the name of Indian Pink.

Though it cannot boaſt the agreeable ſcent of many of its congeners, it eclipſes moſt of them in the brilliancy of its colours; there are few flowers indeed which can boaſt that richneſs and variety found among the moſt improved varieties of this ſpecies; and as theſe are eaſily obtained from ſeed, ſo they are found in moſt collections, both ſingle and double.

It is little better than an annual, but will ſometimes continue two years in a dry ſoil, which it affects.

Attempts have been made to force it, but, as far as we have learned, with no great ſucceſs.

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J Sowerby del et sculp

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. CHINA OR INDIAN PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx cylindricus, 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4, *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capsula* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *chinensis* floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subulatis patulis, tubum æquantibus, corollis crenatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 418. *Sp. Pl.* 588.

CARYOPHYLLUS sinensis supinus, leucoji folio, flore unico. *Tournef. act.* 1705. *p.* 348. *f.* 5.

This species, unknown to the older Botanists, is a native of China, hence its name of China Pink; but, in the nurseries, it is in general better known by the name of Indian Pink.

Though it cannot boast the agreeable scent of many of its congeners, it eclipses most of them in the brilliancy of its colours; there are few flowers indeed which can boast that richness and variety found among the most improved varieties of this species; and as these are easily obtained from seed, so they are found in most collections, both single and double.

It is little better than an annual, but will sometimes continue two years in a dry soil, which it affects.

Attempts have been made to force it, but, as far as we have learned, with no great success.

Publish'd by W Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh J Sowerby del.et sculp

STAPELIA VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED STAPELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *variegata* denticulis ramorum patentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 260. *Sp. Pl. p.* 316.

ASCLEPIAS aizoides africana. *Bradl. ſuc.* 3. *p.* 3. *t.* 22.

This very ſingular plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it grows and flouriſhes on the rocks with the *Stapelia hirſuta*.

If theſe plants be kept in a very moderate ſtove in winter, and in ſummer placed in an airy glaſs-caſe where they may enjoy much free air, but ſcreened from wet and cold, they will thrive and flower very well: for although they will live in the open air in ſummer, and may be kept through the winter in a good green-houſe; yet theſe plants will not flower ſo well as thoſe managed in the other way. They muſt have little water given them, eſpecially in winter.

It is very ſeldom that the *variegata* produces ſeed-veſſels in this country; MILLER obſerves, in upwards of forty years that he cultivated it, he never ſaw it produce its pods but three times, and then on ſuch plants only as were plunged into the tan-bed in the ſtove.

This plant may be propagated without ſeeds, as it grows faſt enough from ſlips; treatment the ſame as that of the Creeping Cereus, which ſee.

It takes its name of *Stapelia*, from STAPEL, a Dutchman, author of ſome Botanical works, particularly a Deſcription of THEOPHRASTUS's plants.

J Sowerby, del et sculp Published by W Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

= Var. Curtisii N.E. Br.
cf. Hooker Ic. Pl. 1907 pl.

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR. SMALL CONVOLVULUS or BINDWEED.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſula* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *tricolor* foliis lanceolato ovatis glabris, caule declinato, floribus ſolitariis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 203. *Sp. Pl. p.* 225.

CONVOLVULUS peregrinus cæruleus, folio oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 295. Flore triplici colore inſignito. *Moriſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 17. *ſ.* 1. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

The Spaniſh Small Blew Bindeweede. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 4.

This ſpecies has uſually been called *Convolvulus minor* by gardeners, by way of diſtinguiſhing it from the *Convolvulus purpureus*, to which they have given the name of *major*. It is a very pretty annual; a native of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, and very commonly cultivated in gardens.

The moſt uſual colours of its bloſſoms are blue, white, and yellow, whence its name of *tricolor*; but there is a variety of it with white, and another with ſtriped bloſſoms.

The whole plant with us is in general hairy, hence it does not well accord with LINNÆUS's deſcription. It is propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on the flower-borders in the ſpring, where the plants are to remain: they require no other care than to be thined and weeded.

J. Sowerby del. et fecit.

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PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA. COMMON PASSION-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *cærulea* foliis palmatis integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 823. *Sp. Pl. p.* 1360.
GRANADILLA polyphyllos, fructu ovato. *Tourn. Inſt.* 241.
FLOS PASSIONIS major pentaphyllus. *Sloan. Jam.* 104. *hiſt.* 1. *p.* 229.

The Paſſion-Flower firſt introduced into this country, was the *incarnata* of LINNÆUS, a native of Virginia, and figured by PARKINSON, in his *Paradiſus Terreſtris*, who there ſtyles it the ſurpaſſing delight of all flowers: the preſent ſpecies, which, from its great beauty and ſuperior hardineſs, is now by far the moſt common, is of more modern introduction; and, though a native of the Brazils, ſeldom ſuffers from the ſeverity of our climate; flowering plentifully during moſt of the ſummer months, if trained to a wall with a ſouthern aſpect, and, in ſuch ſituations, frequently producing ripe fruit, of the ſize and form of a large olive, of a pale orange colour.

This moſt elegant plant may be propagated by ſeeds, layers, or cuttings; foreign ſeeds are moſt to be depended on; they are to be ſown in the ſpring, on a moderate hot-bed, and when the plants are grown to the height of two or three inches, they are to be carefully taken up, and each planted in a ſeparate ſmall pot, filled with good loam, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, to forward their taking new root; after which they ſhould be gradually inured to the common air: the younger the plants the more ſhelter they require, and if ever ſo old or ſtrong, they are in danger from ſevere froſts. The layers and cuttings are to be treated in the common way, but ſeedling plants, if they can be obtained, are on many accounts to be preferred.

Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth March 1786.

RESEDA ODORATA. SWEET-SCENTED RESEDA or MIGNONETTE.

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, partitus. *Petala* laciniata. *Capſ.* ore dehiſcens, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RESEDA *odorata* foliis integris trilobiſque, calycibus florem æquantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 449.

RESEDA foliis integris trilobiſque, floribus tetragynis. *Mill. Dict. t.* 217.

Mignonette grows naturally in Egypt, it was unknown to the older Botaniſts; MILLER ſays, he received the ſeeds of it from Dr. ADRIAN VAN ROYEN, Profeſſor of Botany at Leyden, ſo that it is rather a modern inhabitant of our gardens.

The luxury of the pleaſure-garden is greatly heightened by the delightful odour which this plant diffuſes; and as it is moſt readily cultivated in pots, its fragrance may be conveyed to the parlour of the recluſe, or the chamber of the valetudinarian; its perfume, though not ſo refreſhing perhaps as that of the Sweet-Briar, is not apt to offend on continuance the moſt delicate olfactories.

Being an annual, it requires to be raiſed yearly from ſeed; when once introduced on a warm dry border, it will continue to ſow itſelf, and grow very luxuriantly, flowering from June to the commencement of winter; but as it is deſirable to have it as early as poſſible in the ſpring, the beſt way is either to ſow the ſeed in pots in autumn, ſecuring them through the winter in frames, or in a greenhouſe, or to raiſe the ſeeds early on a gentle hot-bed, thinning the plants, if they require it, ſo as to have only two or three in a pot.

J. Sowerby del. et sculp.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM. CHALCEDONIAN LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera.
Capſ. valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *chalcedonicum* foliis ſparſis lanceolatis, floribus reflexis, corollis revolutis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 324.

LILIUM byzantium miniatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 78.

The Red Martagon of Conſtantinople. *Park. Parad. p.* 34.

This ſpecies is beſt known in the nurſeries by the name of the *Scarlet Martagon*; but as it is not the Martagon of LINNÆUS, to avoid confuſion, it will be moſt proper to adhere to the name which LINNÆUS has given it.

It is a native not only of Perſia, but of Hungary; Profeſſor JACQUIN, who has figured it in his moſt excellent *Flora Auſtriaca*, deſcribes it as growing betwixt Carniola and Carinthia, and other parts of Hungary, but always on the tops of the largeſt mountains.

It varies in the number of its flowers, from one to ſix, and the colour in ſome is found of a blood red.

Authors differ in their ideas of its ſmell: JACQUIN deſcribing it as diſagreeable, while SCOPOLI compares it to that of an orange.

It flowers in June and July; and is propagated by offsets, which it produces pretty freely, and which will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation.

The beſt time for removing the roots is ſoon after the leaves are decayed, before they have begun to ſhoot.

J. Sowerby del. et fculp

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

JASMINUM OFFICINALE. COMMON JASMINE or JESSAMINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Sem.* arillata. *Antheræ* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JASMINUM *officinale* foliis oppoſitis; foliolis diſtinctis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 56.
JASMINUM vulgatius flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 397.
Jaſmine or Geſmine. *Park. Parad. p.* 406.

There is an elegance in the Jaſmine which, added to its fragrance, renders it an object of univerſal admiration.

" It grows naturally at Malabar, and in ſeveral parts of " India, yet has been long inured to our climate, ſo as " to thrive and flower extremely well, but never produces " any fruit in England. It is eaſily propagated by laying " down the branches, which will take root in one year, and " may then be cut from the old plant, and planted where they " are deſigned to remain: it may alſo be propagated by cut- " tings, which ſhould be planted early in the autumn, and " guarded againſt the effects of ſevere froſts.

" When theſe plants are removed, they ſhould be planted " either againſt ſome wall, pale, or other fence, where the " flexible branches may be ſupported. Theſe plants ſhould " be permitted to grow rude in the ſummer, otherwiſe there " will be no flowers; but after the ſummer is paſt, the luxu- " riant ſhoots ſhould be pruned off, and the others muſt be " nailed to the ſupport.

" There are two varieties of this with variegated leaves, " one with white, the other with yellow ſtripes, but the latter " is the moſt common: theſe are propagated by budding them " on the plain Jaſmine; they require to be planted in a warm " ſituation, eſpecially the white-ſtriped, for they are much " more tender than the plain, and in very ſevere winters " their branches ſhould be covered with mats or ſtraw to pre- " vent their being killed." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

J. Sowerby del, et sculp. Publish'd by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh. 1787.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. DOLABRIFORME.
HATCHET-LEAV'D FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Capf.* carnosa, infera, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *dolabriforme* acaule, foliis dolabriformibus punctatis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. p.* 470.

FICOIDES capensis humilis, foliis cornua cervi referentibus, petalis luteis noctiflora. *Bradl. fuc.* 1. *p.* 11. *t.* 10. *Dillen Hort. Elth. t.* 191. *f.* 237.

Though many Latin names of plants, as *Geranium*, *Hepatica*, *Convolvulus*, &c. are more familiar to the ear, and more generally used than their English ones, yet *Mefembryanthemum*, though used by some, appears too long to be generally adopted, its English name of *Fig-Marigold* is doubtless to be preferred.

The Fig-Marigolds are a very numerous tribe, chiefly inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; no less than thirty-three species are figured in that ineftimable work the *Hortus Eltbamenfis* of DILLENIUS. As moft of thefe plants grow readily from flips, or cuttings, and require only the fhelter of a common greenhoufe, and as they recommend themfelves to our notice, either from the extreme fingularity of their foliage, the beauty of their flowers, or the peculiarity of their expanfion, fo they are a favourite clafs of plants with many.

The prefent fpecies is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is particularly diftinguifhed by having leaves fomewhat refembling a hatchet, whence its name; it is as hardy as moft, and flowers as freely, but its bloffoms fully expand in the evening and night only.

It is very readily propagated by cuttings.

J. Sowerby. del et sculp. Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh 1787.

ASTER TENELLUS. BRISTLY-LEAV'D ASTER.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* fimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati fquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *tenellus* foliis fubfiliformibus aculeato-ciliatis, pedunculis nudis, calycibus hemifphæricis æqualibus. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 760.

ASTER parvus æthiopicus, chamæmeli floribus, tamarifci ægyptiaci foliis tenuiffime denticulatis. *Pluk. alm.* 56. *t.* 271. *f.* 4. *Raii Suppl.* 164. *n.* 84.

Moft of the numerous fpecies of this genus flower about Michaelmas, hence their vulgar name of *Michaelmas-Daify*; a name exceptionable not only on account of its length, but from its being a compound word. *After*, though a Latin term, is now fo generally received, that we fhall make no apology for adopting it.

We are indebted to North-America for moft of our Afters, but the prefent fpecies, which is omitted by MILLER, and is rather a fcarce plant in this country, though not of modern introduction, being figured by PLUKENET and defcribed by RAY, is a native of Africa, and, like a few others, requires in the winter the fhelter of a greenhoufe.

It is particularly diftinguifhed by having very narrow leaves with fhort briftles on them, and by its bloffoms drooping before they open.

It is a perennial, flowers in September and October, and may be propagated by flips or cuttings.

The plant from whence our drawing was made, came from Meffrs. GORDON and THOMPSON's Nurfery, Mile-End.

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BROWALLIA ELATA. TALL BROWALLIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauso Antheris 2, majoribus. *Capf.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWALLIA *elata* pedunculis unifloris multifloriſque. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 572. *Sp. Pl.* 880. *Mill. Dict.*

Of this genus there are only two ſpecies, both natives of South-America, the *elata*, ſo called from its being a much taller plant than the *demiſſa*, is a very beautiful, and not uncommon ſtove or green-houſe plant; it is impoſſible, by any colours we have, to do juſtice to the brilliancy of its flowers.

Being an annual, it requires to be raiſed yearly from ſeed, which muſt be ſown on a hot-bed in the ſpring, and the plants brought forward on another, otherwiſe they will not perfect their ſeeds in this country. Some of theſe may be tranſplanted into the borders of the flower-garden which are warmly ſituated, where, if the ſeaſon prove favourable, they will flower and ripen their ſeeds; but, for ſecurity's ſake, it will be prudent to keep a few plants in the ſtove or green-houſe.

As theſe plants have not been diſtinguiſhed by any particular Engliſh name, MILLER very properly uſes its Latin one; a practice which ſhould as much as poſſible be adhered to, where a genus is named in honour of a Botaniſt of eminence.

Sowerby del. et sculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

CREPIS BARBATA. BEARDED CREPIS, or PURPLE-EYED SUCCORY-HAWKWEED.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* calyculatus ſquamis deciduis. *Pappus* plumoſus, ſtipitatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CREPIS *barbata* involucris calyce longioribus: ſquamis ſetaceis ſparſis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 719.

HIERACIUM proliferum falcatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 128.

HIERACIUM calyce barbato. *Col. ecphr.* 2. *p.* 28. *t.* 27. *f.* 1.

HIERACIUM boeticum medio nigro. *Herm. Parad. Bat.* 185. *t.* 185.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in the ſouth of France, about Montpelier; alſo, in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and elſewhere in the ſouth of Europe: is one of the moſt common annuals cultivated in our gardens. It begins flowering in July, and continues to bloſſom till the froſt ſets in.

No other care is neceſſary in the cultivation of this ſpecies than ſowing the ſeeds in the ſpring, in little patches, on the borders where they are to remain, thinning them if they prove too numerous.

MILLER calls this ſpecies *bætica*, and improperly deſcribes the centre of the flower as black, as alſo does HERMAN: in all the ſpecimens we have ſeen, it has evidently been of a deep purple colour, or, as LINNÆUS expreſſes it, *atropurpuraſcens*.

J Sowerby del et sculp. Publish'd by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

LILIUM BULBIFERUM. ORANGE LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: *linea* longitudinali nectarifera.
Capſ. valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *bulbiferum* foliis ſparſis, corollis campanulatis erectis: intus ſcabris. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 324. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. t.* 226.

LILIUM purpureo-croceum majus. *Bauh. Pin.* 76.

LILIUM aureum, the gold red Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 37.

" The common orange or red Lily is as well known in the " Engliſh gardens as the white Lily, and has been as long " cultivated here. This grows naturally in Auſtria and ſome " parts of Italy. It multiplies very faſt by offsets from the " roots, and is now ſo common as almoſt to be rejected; " however, in large gardens theſe ſhould not be wanting, " for they make a good appearance when in flower, if they " are properly diſpoſed; of this ſort there are the following " varieties:

" The orange Lily with double flowers,
" The orange Lily with variegated leaves,
" The ſmaller orange Lily.

" Theſe varieties have been obtained by culture, and are " preſerved in the gardens of floriſts. They all flower in " June and July, and their ſtalks decay in September, when " the roots may be tranſplanted and their offsets taken off, " which ſhould be done once in two or three years, otherwiſe " their branches will be too large, and the flower-ſtalks " weak. This doth not put out new roots till towards ſpring, " ſo that the roots may be tranſplanted any time after the " ſtalks decay till November. It will thrive in any ſoil or " ſituation, but will be ſtrongeſt in a ſoft gentle loam, not too " moiſt." *Mill. Dict.*

Bears the ſmoke of London better than many plants.

Varies with and without bulbs on the ſtalks.

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J. Sowerby del. et sculp.

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. II.

" Flowers, the ſole luxury which nature knew,
" In Eden's pure and guiltleſs garden grew.
" To loftier forms are rougher taſks aſſign'd;
" The ſheltering oak reſiſts the ſtormy wind,
" The tougher yew repels invading foes,
" And the tall pine for future navies grows;
" But this ſoft family to cares unknown,
" Were born for pleaſure and delight alone.
" Gay without toil, and lovely without art,
" They ſpring to cheer the ſenſe and glad the heart."

MRS. BARBAULD.

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M DCC LXXXVIII.

CHIRONIA FRUTESCENS. SHRUBBY CHIRONIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Piſtillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ inſidentia. *Antheræ* demum ſpirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *fruteſcens*, foliis lanceolatis ſubtomentoſis, calycibus campanulatis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 229.

CENTAURIUM foliis binis oppoſitis anguſtis linearibus, flore magno rubente. *Burm. Afric.* 205. *t.* 74. *fig.* 1.

Of the genus *Chironia*, ten ſpecies are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY's laſt edition of the *Syſt. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, excluſive of the *Chironia Centaurium* which we firſt added to this genus in the 42d number of the *Flora Londinenſis*.

Of theſe, the *fruteſcens* is the moſt ſhewy, and therefore the moſt cultivated.

It is a native of different parts of Africa.

The flowers are produced from June to autumn, and the ſeeds ripen in October. This plant ſhould be placed in an airy glaſs caſe in winter, where it may enjoy a dry air, and much ſun, but will not thrive in a warm ſtove, nor can it be well preſerved in a common greenhouſe, becauſe a damp moiſt air will ſoon cauſe it to rot.

The ſeed of this plant ſhould be ſown in ſmall pots filled with light ſandy earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed; ſometimes the ſeeds will lie a long time in the ground; ſo that if the plants do not appear the ſame ſeaſon, the pots ſhould not be diſturbed, but preſerved in ſhelter till the following ſpring, and then plunged into a freſh hot-bed, which will bring up the plants in a ſhort time if the ſeeds are good. When the plants are fit to remove, they ſhould be tranſplanted into ſmall pots, four or five in each pot, then plunged into a moderate hot-bed, where they muſt have a large ſhare of air in warm weather; when they have obtained ſome ſtrength, they muſt be gradually inured to the open air; when expoſed abroad, they ſhould be mixed with ſuch plants as require little water, placed in a warm ſituation, and ſcreened from heavy rains, which are apt to rot them. The cuttings of this ſort will take root if properly managed. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

N°37.

Drawn by del. & fecit

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VIBURNUM TINUS. COMMON LAURUSTINUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIBURNUM *Tinus* foliis integerrimis ovatis: ramificationibus venarum ſubtus villoſo-glanduloſis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 294.

LAURUS ſylveſtris, Corni fæminæ foliis ſubhirſutis. *Bauh. Pin.* 461.

The wild Bay-tree. *Park. Parad. p.* 400.

We ſcarcely recollect a plant whoſe bloſſoms are ſo hardy as thoſe of the Lauruſtinus, they brave the inclemency of our winters, and are not deſtroyed but in very ſevere ſeaſons.

The beauties of this moſt charming ſhrub can be enjoyed by thoſe only who cultivate it at ſome little diſtance from town, the ſmoke of London being highly detrimental to its growth.

It is a native of Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

Botaniſts enumerate many varieties of the Lauruſtinus, and ſo conſiderably do ſome of theſe differ, that MILLER has been induced to make two ſpecies of them, which he diſtinguiſhes by the names of *Virburnum Tinus* and *V. Incidum*; the laſt of theſe is the moſt ornamental, and at the ſame time the moſt tender; there are ſome other trifling varieties, beſides thoſe, with variegated leaves, or the gold and ſilver-ſtriped.

It is only in very favourable ſituations that theſe ſhrubs ripen their ſeeds in England, hence they are moſt commonly propagated by layers, which readily ſtrike root: MILLER ſays, that the plants raiſed from ſeeds are hardier than thoſe produced from layers.

It thrives beſt in ſheltered ſituations and a dry ſoil.

J Sowerby del. et fculp.

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proportions, is found to be a proper compoſt for the Carnation. Care ſhould be taken that no worms, grubs, or other inſects, be introduced with the dung; to prevent this, the dung, when ſifted fine, ſhould be expoſed to the rays of the ſun, on a hot ſummer's day, till perfectly dry, and then put by in a box for uſe; ſtill more to increaſe the luxuriance of the plants, water it in the ſpring and ſummer with an infuſion of ſheep's dung.

The Carnation is propagated by ſeeds, layers, and pipings; new varieties can only be raiſed from ſeed, which, however, is ſparingly produced from good flowers, becauſe the petals are ſo multiplied as nearly to exclude the parts of the fructification eſſential to their production.

" The ſeed muſt be ſown in April, in pots or boxes, very " thin, and placed upon an Eaſt border.

" In July, tranſplant them upon a bed in an open ſituation, " at about four inches aſunder; at the end of Auguſt tranſplant " them again upon another bed, at about ten inches aſunder, " and there let them remain till they flower: ſhade them till " they have taken root, and in very ſevere weather in winter, " cover the bed with mats over ſome hoops.

" The following ſummer they will flower, when you muſt " mark ſuch as you like, make layers from, and pot them." *Ellis's Gardener's Pocket Calendar.*

The means of increaſing theſe plants by layers and pipings, are known to every Gardener.

Such as wiſh for more minute information concerning the culture, properties, diviſions, or varieties, of this flower, than the limits of our Work will admit, may conſult *Miller's Gard. Dict.* or the *Floriſts Catalogues.*

FRANKLIN'S TARTAR.

A Scarlet Bizarre Carnation.

The Carnation here exhibited is a ſeedling raiſed by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lambeth-Marſh, an ingenious cultivator of theſe flowers, whoſe name it bears: we have not figured it as the moſt perfect flower of the kind, either in form or ſize, but as being a very fine ſpecimen of the ſort, and one whoſe form and colours it is in the power of the artiſt pretty exactly to imitate.

The *Dianthus Caryophyllus* or *wild Clove* is generally conſidered as the parent of the Carnation, and may be found, if not in its wild ſtate, at leaſt ſingle, on the walls of Rocheſter Caſtle, where it has been long known to flouriſh, and where it produces two varieties in point of colour, the pale and deep red.

Flowers which are cultivated from age to age are continually producing new varieties, hence there is no ſtandard as to *name*, *beauty*, or *perfection*, amongſt them, but what is perpetually fluctuating; thus the *red Hulo*, the *blue Hulo*, the *greateſt Granado*, with ſeveral others celebrated in the time of PARKINSON, have long ſince been conſigned to oblivion; and it is probable, that the variety now exhibited, may, in a few years, ſhare a ſimilar fate; for it would be vanity in us to ſuppoſe, that the Carnation, by aſſiduous culture, may not, in the eye of the Floriſt, be yet conſiderably improved.

To ſucceed in the culture of the Carnation, we muſt advert to the ſituation in which it is found wild, and this is obſerved to be dry and elevated; hence exceſſive moiſture is found to be one of the greateſt enemies this plant has to encounter; and, on this account, it is found to ſucceed better, when planted in a pot, than in the open border; becauſe in the former, any ſuperfluous moiſture readily drains off; but, in guarding againſt too much wet, we muſt be careful to avoid the oppoſite extreme.

To keep any plant in a ſtate of great luxuriance, it is neceſſary that the ſoil in which it grows be rich; hence a mixture of light loam, and perfectly rotton horſe or cow dung, in equal

propor-

N.° 39

Edwards del.t

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J. Sowerby fault

TRILLIUM SESSILE. SESSILE TRILLIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRILIUM flore ſeſſili erecto. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 349.
PARIS foliis ternatis, flore ſeſſili erecto. *Gron. virg.* 44.
SOLANUM triphyllum. *Pluk. alm.* 352. *t.* 111. *f.* 6. *Cateſb. car. t.* 50.

Of this genus there are three ſpecies, all of which are natives of North-America, and deſcribed by MILLER, in his *Gardener's Dictionary*, where the genus is called *American Herb Paris*; but as the *Paris* and *Trillium*, though ſomewhat ſimilar in the ſtyle of their foliage, are very different in their parts of fructification, we have thought it moſt expedient to angliciſe *Trillium*, it being to the full as eaſily pronounced as *Geranium*, and many other Latin names now familiar to the Engliſh ear.

This ſpecies takes it trivial name of *ſeſſile*, from the flowers having no footſtalk, but ſitting as it were immediately on the end of the ſtalk.

The figure here exhibited was taken from a plant which flowered in my garden laſt ſpring, from roots ſent me the preceding autumn, by Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, Gardener, of Charleſton, South-Carolina, who is not only well verſed in plants, but indefatigable in diſcovering and collecting the more rare ſpecies of that country, and with which the gardens of this are likely ſoon to be enriched.

It grows in ſhady ſituations, in a light ſoil, and requires the ſame treatment as the *Dodecatheon* and *round-leav'd Cyclamen*. We have not yet had a fair opportunity of obſerving whether this ſpecies ripens its ſeeds with us: though of as long ſtanding in this country as the *Dodecatheon*, it is far leſs common; hence one is led to conclude that it is either not ſo readily propagated, or more eaſily deſtroyed.

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CALCEOLARIA PINNATA. PINNATED SLIPPER-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens inflata. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis. *Cal.* 4-partitus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALCEOLARIA *pinnata* foliis pinnatis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 64.

CALCEOLARIA foliis ſcabioſæ vulgaris. *Fewill Peruv.* 3, *t.* 12. *fig.* 7.

There being no Engliſh name to this plant, we have adopted that of *Slipper-wort*, in imitation of *Calceolaria*, which is derived from *Calceolus*, a little ſhoe or ſlipper.

This ſpecies of Calceolaria is one of the many plants introduced into our gardens, ſince the time of MILLER: it is an annual, a native of Peru, and, of courſe, tender: though by no means a common plant in our gardens, it is as eaſily raiſed from ſeed as any plant whatever. Theſe are to be ſown on a gentle hot-bed in the ſpring; the ſeedlings, when of a proper ſize, are to be tranſplanted into the borders of the flower-garden, where they will flower, ripen, and ſcatter their ſeeds; but being a ſmall delicate plant, whoſe beauties require a cloſe inſpection, it appears to moſt advantage in a tan ſtove, in which, as it will grow from cuttings, it may be had to flower all the year through, by planting them in ſucceſſion.

This latter mode of treatment is uſed by Mr. HOY, Gardener to his Grace of Northumberland, at Sion-Houſe, where this plant may be ſeen in great perfection.

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Repreſentations of this flower are frequently met with in Chineſe paintings.

With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a ſtove plant, and propagated by layers; it is ſometimes placed in the greenhouſe; but it appears to us to be one of the propereſt plants imaginable for the conſervatory. At ſome future time it may, perhaps, not be uncommon to treat it as a *Lauruſtinus* or *Magnolia:* the high price at which it has hitherto been ſold, may have prevented its being hazarded in this way.

The bloſſoms are of a firm texture, but apt to fall off long before they have loſt their brilliancy; it therefore is a practice with ſome to ſtick ſuch deciduous bloſſoms on ſome freſh bud, where they continue to look well for a conſiderable time.

Petiver conſidered our plant as a ſpecies of Tea tree; future obſervations will probably confirm his conjecture.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. ROSE CAMELLIA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx imbricatus, polyphyllus: foliolis interioribus majoribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMELLIA *japonica* foliis acute ſerratis acuminatis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 632. *Thunberg Fl. Japon. t.* 273.

TSUBAKI *Kempfer Amæn.* 850. *t.* 851.

ROSA chinenſis. *Ed. av.* 2. *p.* 67. *t.* 67.

THEA chinenſis pimentæ jamaicenſis folio, flore roſeo. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 33. *fig.* 4.

This moſt beautiful tree, though long ſince figured and deſcribed, as may be ſeen by the above ſynonyms, was a ſtranger to our gardens in the time of MILLER, or at leaſt it is not noticed in the laſt edition of his Dictionary.

It is a native both of China and Japan.

THUNBERG, in his *Flora Japonica*, deſcribes it as growing every where in the groves and gardens of Japan, where it becomes a prodigiouſly large and tall tree, highly eſteemed by the natives for the elegance of its large and very variable bloſſoms, and its evergreen leaves; it is there found with ſingle and double flowers, which alſo are white, red, and purple, and produced from April to October.

Repreſentations

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CISTUS INCANUS. HOARY, or ROSE CISTUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *incanus* arboreſcens exſtipulatus, foliis ſpatulatis tomentoſis rugoſis inferioribus baſi connatis vaginantibus. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 497.

CISTUS mas anguſtifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 464.

Few plants are more admired than the Ciſtus tribe; they have indeed one imperfection, their petals ſoon fall off: this however is the leſs to be regretted, as they in general have a great profuſion of flower-buds, whence their loſs is daily ſupplied. They are, for the moſt part, inhabitants of warm climates, and affect dry, ſheltered, though not ſhady, ſituations.

The preſent ſpecies is a native of Spain, and the ſouth of France, and being liable to be killed by the ſeverity of our winters, is generally kept with green-houſe plants.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or cuttings; the former make the beſt plants.

Sowerby del. et fculp. Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, reflexa, tubo breviſſimo: fauce prominente.
Bacca tecta capſula.

Specific Character.

CYCLAMEN *perſicum* foliis cordatis ſerratis. *Miller's Dict.* 4*to. ed.* 6.

LINNÆUS in this, as in many other genera, certainly makes too few ſpecies, having only two; MILLER, on the contrary, is perhaps too profuſe in his number, making eight. The aſcertaining the preciſe limits of ſpecies, and variety, in plants that have been for a great length of time objects of culture, is often attended with difficulties ſcarcely to be ſurmounted, is indeed a Gordian Knot to Botaniſts.

Our plant is the *Cyclamen perſicum* of MILLER, and has been introduced into our gardens long ſince the European ones; being a native of the Eaſt-Indies, it is of courſe more tender than the others, and therefore requires to be treated more in the ſtyle of a green-houſe plant.

It is generally cultivated in pots, in light undunged earth, or in a mixture of loam and lime rubbiſh, and kept in frames, or on the front ſhelf of a green-houſe, where it may have plenty of air in the ſummer, but guarded againſt too much moiſture in the winter.

May be raiſed from ſeeds in the ſame manner as the round-leaved Cyclamen already figured in this work, p. n. 4.

Flowers early in the ſpring, and is admirably well adapted to decorate the parlour or ſtudy.

Varies with fragrant flowers, and the eye more or leſs red.

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CROCUS VERNUS. SPRING CROCUS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, æqualis. *Stigmata* convoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *vernus* foliis latioribus margine patulo. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. Vol.* 5. *app. t.* 36. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 83. var. ſativ.
CROCUS vernus latifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 65, 66.
The Yellow Crocus. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 166.

LINNÆUS conſiders the Crocus, or Saffron of the ſhops, which blows invariably in the autumn, and the ſpring Crocus, with its numerous varieties (of which PARKINSON, in his Garden of Pleaſant Flowers, enumerates no leſs than twenty-ſeven) as one and the ſame ſpecies: other Botaniſts have conſidered them as diſtinct, particularly PROF. JACQUIN, whoſe opinion on this ſubject we deem the moſt deciſive.

We have figured the yellow variety, which is the one moſt commonly cultivated in our gardens, though according to the deſcription in the *Flora Auſtriaca*, the *Crocus vernus*, in its wild ſtate, is uſually purple or white.

The cultivation of this plant is attended with no difficulty; in a light ſandy loam, and dry ſituation, the roots thrive, and multiply ſo much as to require frequent reducing; they uſually flower about the beginning of March, and whether planted in rows, or patches, on the borders of the flower-garden, or mixed indiſcriminately with the herbage of the lawn, when expanded by the warmth of the ſun, they produce a moſt brilliant and exhilirating effect.

The moſt miſchievous of all our common birds, the ſparrow, is very apt to commit great depredations amongſt them when in flower, to the no ſmall mortification of thoſe who delight in their culture; we have ſucceeded in keeping theſe birds off, by placing near the object to be preſerved, the ſkin of a cat properly ſtuffed: a live cat, or ſome bird of the hawk kind confined in a cage, might perhaps anſwer the purpoſe more effectually, at leaſt in point of duration.

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LEUCOJUM VERNUM. SPRING SNOW-FLAKE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus incraſſata, *Stigma* ſimplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *vernum* ſpatha uniflora, ſtylo clavato. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 316.
LEUCOJUM bulboſum vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 55.
The great early bulbous Violet. *Park. Parad.*

The bloſſoms of the *Leucojum* and *Galanthus*, or Snow-Drop, are very ſimilar at firſt ſight, but differ very eſſentially when examined; the Snow-Drop having, according to the Linnæan deſcription, a three-leaved nectary, which is wanting in the Leucojum; the two genera then being very diſtinct, it becomes neceſſary to give them different names; we have accordingly beſtowed on the Leucojum the name of *Snow-Flake*, which, while it denotes its affinity to the Snow-Drop, is not inapplicable to the meaning of Leucojum.

As the ſpring Snow-Flake does not increaſe ſo faſt by its roots, as the Snow-Drop, or even the ſummer Snow-Flake, ſo it is become much ſcarcer in our gardens; it may, indeed, be almoſt conſidered as one of our plantæ rariores, though at the ſame time a very deſirable one.

It does not flower ſo ſoon by almoſt a month, as the Snow-Drop; but its bloſſoms, which are uſually one on each foot-ſtalk, ſometimes two, are much larger, and delightfully fragrant.

It is found wild in ſhady places and moiſt woods in many parts of Germany and Italy. The moſt proper ſituation for it is a north or eaſt border, ſoil a mixture of loam and bog earth; but by having it in different aſpects, this, as well as other plants, may have its flowering forwarded or protracted, and, conſequently, the pleaſure of ſeeing them in bloſſom, conſiderably lengthened.

In a favourable ſoil and ſituation, it propagates tolerably faſt by offsets.

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AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. JACOBÆAN AMARYLLIS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, campanulata. *Stigma* trifidum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *formoſiſſima* ſpatha uniflora, corolla inæquali petalis tribus, ſtaminibus piſtilloque declinatis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 320.

LILIO-NARCISSUS jacobæus, flore ſanguineo nutante. *Dillen. elth.* 195. *t.* 162. *f.* 196.

The Indian Daffodil with a red flower. *Park. Par.* 71. *f.* 3.

A native of South-America: according to LINNÆUS, firſt known in Europe in 1593, figured by PARKINSON in 1629, and placed by him among the Daffodils; ſtoves and green-houſes were then unknown, no wonder therefore it did not thrive long.

" Is now become pretty common in the curious gardens in " England, and known by the name of Jacobæa Lily; the " roots ſend forth plenty of offsets, eſpecially when they are " kept in a moderate warmth in winter; for the roots of this " kind will live in a good green-houſe, or may be preſerved " through the winter under a common hot-bed frame; but " then they will not flower ſo often, nor ſend out ſo many " offsets as when they are placed in a moderate ſtove in " winter. This ſort will produce its flowers two or three " times in a year, and is not regular to any ſeaſon; but from " March to the beginning of September, the flowers will be " produced, when the roots are in vigour.

" It is propagated by offsets, which may be taken off every " year; the beſt time to ſhift and part theſe roots is in Auguſt, " that they may take good root before winter; in doing of " this, there ſhould be care taken not to break off the fibres " from their roots. They ſhould be planted in pots of a " middling ſize, filled with light kitchen-garden earth; and, if " they are kept in a moderate degree of warmth, they will " produce their flowers in plenty, and the roots will make " great increaſe." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS. REFLEXED DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala ſex, æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo, *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* ſpatha ſub-biflora, floribus cernuis, petalis reflexis, ſtaminibus tribus longioribus.

NARCISSUS *triandrus* ſpatha ſub-uniflora, nectario campanulato crenato dimidio petalis breviore, ſtaminibus ternis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS juncifolius, albo flore reflexo. *Cluſ. app. alt.*

The yellow turning Junquilia, or Ruſh Daffodil. *Parkinſ. Parad.* 93. *fig.* 2, 3.

The preſent ſpecies of *Narciſſus* is conſidered by the Nurſerymen near London as the *triandrus* of LINNÆUS, which it no doubt is, though it does not accord in every particular with his deſcription: his *triandrus* is white, ours is pale yellow, but colour is not in the leaſt to be depended on, for it is found to vary in this as in all the other ſpecies; his *triandrus* he deſcribes as having in general only three ſtamina, whence the name he has given it; ours, ſo far as we have obſerved, has conſtantly ſix, three of which reach no further than the mouth of the tube, a circumſtance ſo unuſual, that LINNÆUS might overlook it without any great impeachment of his diſcernment; he ſays, indeed, that it has ſometimes ſix: perhaps, the three lowermoſt ones may, in ſome inſtances, be elongated ſo as to equal the others; if he had obſerved the great inequality of their length, he would certainly have mentioned it.

This ſpecies is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of PARKINSON (who has very accurately deſcribed it, noticing even its three ſtamina) to which, however, it has been a ſtranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very ſcarce. Our figure was taken from a ſpecimen which flowered in Mr. LEE's Nurſery at Hammerſmith.

It grows with as much readineſs as any of the others of the genus, and flowers in March and April.

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SOLDANELLA ALPINA. ALPINE SOLDANELLA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, lacero-multifida. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, apice multidentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOLDANELLA *alpina.* *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 194.

SOLDANELLA alpina rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

Of this genus there is at preſent only one known ſpecies, the *alpina* here figured, which is a native of Germany, and, as its name imports, an alpine plant

Its bloſſoms are bell-ſhaped, of a delicate blue colour, ſometimes white, and ſtrikingly fringed on the edge.

It flowers uſually in March, in the open ground; requires, as moſt alpine plants do, ſhade and moiſture in the ſummer, and the ſhelter of a frame, in lieu of its more natural covering ſnow, in the winter; hence it is found to ſucceed beſt in a northern aſpect: will thrive in an open border, but is more commonly kept in pots.

May be increaſed by parting its roots early in autumn.

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IRIS SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſibirica* imberbis foliis linearibus, ſcapo ſubtrifloro tereti, germinibus trigonis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 91.

IRIS pratenſis anguſtifolia, non fœtida altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

IRIS *bicolor. Miller's Dict. ed.* 6, 4*to.* ?

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 185. *fig.* 2.

This ſpecies of Iris is a native of Germany and Siberia, and is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe uſually cultivated in our gardens by the ſuperior height of its ſtems, and the narrowneſs of its leaves; from which laſt character it is often, by miſtake, called *graminea*; but the true *graminea* is a very different plant.

The *Iris ſibirica* is a hardy perennial, and will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; but grows moſt luxuriantly in a moiſt one, and flowers in June.

Is propagated moſt readily, by parting its roots in autumn.

(N.° 50)

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NARCISSUS MAJOR. GREAT DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *major* foliis subtortuosis, spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato patulo crispo æquante petala.

NARCISSUS *major* totus luteus calyce prælongo. *Bauhin Pin.* 52.

NARCISSI sylvestris alia icon. *Dodon. Stirp. p.* 227.

The great yellow Spanish Bastard Daffodil. *Parkinf. Parad. t.* 101. *fig.* 1.

The present species of Daffodil is the largest of the genus, and bears the most magnificent flowers, but, though it has long been known in this country, it is confined rather to the gardens of the curious.

It is a native of Spain, and flowers with us in April. As its roots produce plenty of offsets, it is readily propagated.

It approaches in its general appearance very near to the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, but differs in being a much taller plant, having its leaves more twisted, as well as more glaucous, its flowers (but especially its Nectary) much larger, and its petals more spreading; and these characters are not altered by culture.

It answers to the *bicolor* of LINNÆUS in every respect but colour, and we should have adopted that name, had not the flowers with us been always of a fine deep yellow; we have therefore taken BAUHIN's name as the most expressive.

It varies with double flowers.

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GENTIANA ACAULIS. LARGE-FLOWERED GENTIAN, or GENTIANELLA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla monopetala. *Capfula* bivalvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2-longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *acaulis* corolla quinquefida campanulata caulem excedente. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 267.

GENTIANA alpina latifolia magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 187.

Small Gentian of the Spring. *Park. Par. p.* 352. *t.* 351. *f.* 3.

Plants growing in mountainous fituations, where they are conftantly expofed to ftrong-blowing winds, are always dwarfifh; in fuch fituations, the prefent plant has no ftalk, whence its name *acaulis*, but cultivated in gardens it acquires one.

Moft of the plants of this family are beautiful, and, cultivated in gardens, in brilliancy of colour none exceed the prefent fpecies.

As moft Alpine plants do, this loves a pure air, an elevated fituation, and a loamy foil, moderately moift; it is however fomewhat capricious, thriving without the leaft care in fome gardens, and not fucceeding in others; at any rate it will not profper very near London.

It flowers ufually in May, and fometimes in the autumn.

Is propagated by parting its roots at the clofe of fummer; but MILLER fays, the ftrongeft and beft plants are produced from feed.

Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

CINERARIA LANATA. WOOLLY CINERARIA.

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Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Calyx* ſimplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *lanata* caule ſuffruticoſo, foliis ſubquinquelobis, ſubtus tomentoſis; foliolis ad pedunculos lanatis.

In the beauty of its bloſſoms, this ſpecies of *Cineraria*, lately introduced from Africa, by far eclipſes all the others cultivated in our gardens; its petals exteriorly are of a moſt vivid purple, interiorly white; this change of colour adds much to the brilliancy of the flower.

What renders this plant a more valuable acquiſition to the green-houſe, is its hardineſs, its readineſs to flower, and the facility with which it may be propagated.

It flowers early in the ſpring, and, by proper management, may be made to flower the whole year through; it is ſometimes kept in the ſtove, and may be made to flower earlier by that means; but it ſucceeds better in a common green-houſe, with no more heat than is juſt neceſſary to keep out the froſt, indeed it may be preſerved in a common hot-bed frame through the winter, unleſs the weather prove very ſevere.

Certain plants are particularly liable to be infeſted with *Aphides*, or, in the vulgar phraſe, to become louſy, this is one: the only way to have handſome, healthy, ſtrong-flowering plants, is to procure a conſtant ſucceſſion by cuttings, for there is no plant ſtrikes more readily; theſe ſhould be placed in a pot, and plunged into a bed of tan.

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ANEMONE SYLVESTRIS. SNOWDROP ANEMONY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx nullus. *Petala* 6—9. *Semina* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *ſylveſtris* pedunculo nudo, ſeminibus ſubrotundis, hirſutis, muticis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 510.

ANEMONE ſylveſtris alba major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 176.

The white wild broad-leafed Wind-Flower. *Park. Par.* 202.

PARKINSON very accurately notices the ſtriking characters of this ſpecies of Anemone, which are its creeping roots, its large white flowers ſtanding on the tops of the flower-ſtalks, which ſometimes grow two together, but moſt commonly ſingly; the leaves on the ſtalk, he obſerves, are more finely divided than thoſe of the root, and its ſeeds are woolly.

MILLER deſcribes it as having little beauty, and therefore but ſeldom planted in gardens; it is true, it does not recommend itſelf by the gaudineſs of its colours, but there is in the flowers, eſpecially before they expand, a ſimple elegance, ſomewhat like that of the Snowdrop, and which affords a pleaſing contraſt to the more ſhewy flowers of the garden.

It flowers in May, and ripens its ſeeds in June.

It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, is propagated by offsets from the root, which it puts out moſt plentifully, ſo as indeed ſometimes to be troubleſome. Is a native of Germany.

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GERANIUM STRIATUM. STRIPED GERANIUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogynia. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis quinquelobis: lobis medio dilatatis, petalis bilobis venoſo-reticulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 616.

GERANIUM *ſtriatum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis caulinis trilobis, obtuſe crenatis. *Miller's Dict.*

GERANIUM Romanum verſicolor ſive ſtriatum.

The variable ſtriped Craneſbill. *Park. Parad. p.* 229.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by having white petals, finely reticulated with red veins, and the corners of the diviſions of the leaves marked with a ſpot of a purpliſh brown colour, which PARKINSON has long ſince noticed.

Is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be a native of Italy, is a very hardy plant, flowers in May and June, and may be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by ſeed; prefers a loamy ſoil and ſhady ſituation.

Published by W. Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

GERANIUM LANCEOLATUM. SPEAR-LEAVED GERANIUM.

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Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *glaucum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glaucis, caule erecto ſuffruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 614. *Supp. Pl. p.* 306.

This elegant and very ſingular ſpecies of *Geranium* appears to have been firſt cultivated in this country; its introduction was attended with circumſtances rather unuſual. Mr. LEE, Nurſeryman of the Vineyard, Hammerſmith, in looking over ſome dried ſpecimens in the Poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, which he had recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, was ſtruck with the ſingular appearance of this Geranium, no ſpecies having before been ſeen in this country with ſpear-ſhaped leaves; on examining the ſpecimens attentively, he perceived a few ripe ſeeds in one of them, thoſe he ſolicited, and obtained; and to his ſucceſs in making them vegetate, we are indebted for the preſent ſpecies.

The ſhape of the leaf readily ſuggeſted the name of *lanceolatum*, an epithet by which it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in this country, and which, from its extreme fitneſs, we have continued, notwithſtanding young Profeſſor LINNÆUS has given it that of *glaucum*, though, at the ſame time, his illuſtrious father had diſtinguiſhed another ſpecies by the ſynonymous term of *glaucophyllum*.

This ſpecies rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, and is therefore to be raiſed from cuttings, which however are not very free to ſtrike.

It has been uſual to keep it in the ſtove, but we have found by experience, that it ſucceeds much better in a common greenhouſe, in which it will flower during the whole of the ſummer. Small young plants of this, as well as moſt other Geraniums, make the beſt appearance, and are therefore to be frequently obtained by cuttings.

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PAPAVER ORIENTALE. EASTERN POPPY.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capfula,* 1-locularis fub ftigmate perfiftente poris dehifcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PAPAVER *orientale* capfulis glabris, caulibus unifloris fcabris folioſis pinnatis ferratis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 490.

Papaver orientale hirfutiffimum, magno flore. *Tournef. cor.* 17. *itin.* 3. *p.* 127. *t.* 127.

Moft of the plants of this tribe are diftinguifhed by the fplendour of their colours, moft of them alfo are annuals, in gaiety of colour none exceed the prefent fpecies; but it differs in the latter character, in having not only a perennial root, but one of the creeping kind, whereby it increafes very much, and by which it is moft readily propagated.

Though a native of the Eaft, as its name imports, it bears the feverity of our climate without injury, flowers in May, and as its bloffoms are extremely fhewy, it gives great brilliancy to the flower-garden or plantation; prefers a dry foil.

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IRIS SPURIA. SPURIOUS IRIS.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Conf. Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſpuria* imberbis foliis linearibus, ſcapo ſubtrifloro tereti, germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 91. *Jacq. Fl. auſtr. tab.* 4.

IRIS pratenſis anguſtifolia, folio fœtido. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.

The greater blue Flower-de-luce with narrow leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 184.

Some plants afford ſo little diverſity of character, that an expreſſive name can ſcarcely be aſſigned them; ſuch is the preſent plant, or LINNÆUS would not have given it the inexpreſſive name of *ſpuria*, nor we have adopted it.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by the narrowneſs of its leaves, which emit a diſagreeable ſmell when bruiſed, by the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine rich purple inclining to blue, and by its hexangular germen.

It is a native of Germany, where, as Profeſſor JACQUIN informs us, it grows in wet meadows; is a hardy perennial, thrives in our gardens in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, flowers in June, and is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLORUM. TWO-COLOURED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *bicolorum* foliis subulatis punctatis lævibus distinctis, caule frutescente, corollis bicoloribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 470.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM tenuifolium fruticescens, flore croceo. *Dill. Elth.* 267. *t.* 202. *f.* 258.

Contrary to the *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*, lately figured in this work, this species expands its flowers in the daytime, and that only when the sun shines powerfully on them; on such occasions, the blossoms on the top of the branches being very numerous, exhibit a most splendid appearance.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, flowers in July, and is most readily propagated by cuttings.

Like most of the Cape plants, it requires the shelter of a green-house during the winter.

N° 59

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LATHYRUS ODORATUS. SWEET PEA, or VETCHLING.

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Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *odoratus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis ovato-oblongis, leguminibus hirsutis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS distoplatyphyllos hirsutus mollis, magno et peramæno flore odoro. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 219. *t.* 80.

There is scarcely a plant more generally cultivated than the *Sweet Pea*, and no wonder, since with the most delicate blossoms it unites an agreeable fragrance.

Several varieties of this plant are enumerated by authors, but general cultivation extends to two only, the one with blossoms perfectly white, the other white and rose-coloured, commonly called the *Painted Lady Pea.*

The Sweet Pea is described as a native of Sicily, the Painted Lady Variety as an inhabitant of Ceylon; they have both been introduced since the time of PARKINSON and EVELYN.

It is an annual, and not a very tender one; seedling plants sown in Autumn frequently surviving our winters.

As it is desirable to have this plant in flower for as great a length of time as possible, to have them early, we must sow them in the Autumn, either in pots or in the open border; if sown in pots, they can the more readily be secured from any severe weather, by placing them in a hot-bed frame, a common practice with gardeners who raise them for the London markets, in which they are in great request: others again should be sown early in the spring, and the sowings repeated every month; they grow readily in almost any soil or situation, and by this means may be had to flower most of the year through.

If sown in pots, care must be taken to water them frequently.

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IRIS OCHROLEUCA. TALL IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ochroleuca* imberbis foliis enſiformibus, ſcapo ſubtereti germinibus hexagonis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 90.

Of the ſeveral ſpecies of Iris cultivated in our gardens, this excels in point of height; we have taken our Engliſh name therefore from this character, and not from the term *ochroleuca*, which, if tranſlated, would be too expreſſive of the colour of the bloſſoms of the *Iris Pſeudacorus*, with which the *ochroleuca* has ſome affinity in point of ſize as well as colour.

Notwithſtanding Mr. MILLER's deſcription of his *orientalis* accords very badly with that of LINNÆUS's *ochroleuca*, they have been generally conſidered in this country as one and the ſame plant, diſtinguiſhed by the name of POCOCKE's Iris, Dr. POCOCKE being the perſon who, according to MILLER, in his time firſt introduced it from *Carniola* (by inadvertence ſpelt *Carolina*, in the 6th 4to edition of the Dictionary). There are grounds, however, for ſuſpecting ſome error in the habitat of this plant, for had it grown ſpontaneouſly in Carniola, it is not probable that SCOPOLI would have omitted it in his *Flora Carniolica*.

Leaving its place of growth to be more accurately aſcertained hereafter, we ſhall obſerve, that it appears perfectly naturalized to this country, growing luxuriantly in a moiſt rich ſoil, and increaſing, like moſt of the genus, very faſt by its roots. It flowers later than moſt of the others.

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CENTAUREA GLASTIFOLIA. WOAD-LEAVED CENTAUREA.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum ſetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *glaſtifolia* calycibus ſcarioſis, foliis indiviſis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 787. *Gmelin Sib.* 2. *p.* 83.

CENTAURIUM majus orientale erectum, glaſti folio, flore luteo. *Comm. rar.* 39. *t.* 39.

Aſſumes the name of *glaſtifolia* from the ſimilitude which the leaves bear to thoſe of the *Iſatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, *Glaſtum* of the old Botaniſts.

In this plant we have an excellent example of the *Folium decurrens* and *Calyx ſcarioſus* of LINNÆUS; the leaves alſo exhibit a curious phenomenon, having veins prominent on both their ſides; the ſcales of the calyx are moreover diſtinguiſhed by a beautiful ſilvery appearance, which it is difficult to repreſent in colours.

It is a native of the Eaſt, as well as of Siberia; flowers with us in July, in the open border, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, which are of the creeping kind: requires no particular treatment.

MILLER, in the laſt 4to edition of his Dictionary, enumerates a *Cent. glaſtifolia*; but his deſcription in detail, by no means accords with the plant.

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FRAGARIA MONOPHYLLA. ONE-LEAVED STRAWBERRY, or STRAWBERRY of VERSAILLES.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Receptaculum* feminum ovatum, baccatum. deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRAGARIA *monophylla* foliis simplicibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 476.
Le Fraisier de Versailles. *Ducheſne Hist. nat. des Frais, p.* 124.

The first mention made of this Strawberry, we find in DUCHESNE's *Histoire naturelle des Fraisiers*, where we have its complete history, and from which we learn, that it was originally raised by him at Versailles, in the Year 1761, from seeds of the Wood Strawberry.

From France this plant has been conveyed to most parts of Europe; how it has happened we know not, but it is certainly very little known in this country: in the 14th edit. of the *Syst. Veg.* of LINNÆUS, it appears as a species under the name of *monophylla*, originally imposed on it by DUCHESNE; LINNÆUS, however, has his doubts as to its being a species distinct from the *vesca*, and, in our humble opinion, not without reason; for it can certainly be regarded as a very singular variety only; its origin indeed is a proof of this; in addition to which we may observe, that plants raised from the runners will sometimes, though very rarely indeed, have three leaves instead of one: and it is observed by the very intelligent author of the *Hist. nat.* above mentioned, that seedling plants sometimes produced leaves with three divisions, like those of the Wood Strawberry. Besides the remarkable difference in the number of the leaves in this plant, the leaves themselves are observed to be much smaller in the winter season, and their ribs less branched; the runners also are slenderer and more productive, and the fruit in general more oblong or pyramidal. As an object of curiosity, this plant is deserving a place in every garden of any extent; nor is its singularity its only recommendation, its fruit being equal to that of the finest Wood Strawberry, with which it agrees in the time of its flowering, fruiting, and mode of treatment.

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HEMEROCALLIS FULVA. TAWNY DAY-LILY.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: tubo cylindrico. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEMEROCALLIS *fulva* foliis lineari-fubulatis carinatis, corollis fulvis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 339.

LILIUM rubrum afphodeli radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 80.

The gold red Day-Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 148. *t.* 149. *f.* 5.

According to LINNÆUS, this fpecies is a native of China.

It has long been inured to our climate, and few plants thrive better in any foil or fituation, but a moift foil fuits it beft; its leaves on their firft emerging from the ground, and for a confiderable time afterwards, are of the moft delicate green imaginable; the appearance which the plant affumes at this period of its growth is, indeed, fo pleafing, that it may be faid to conftitute one half of its beauty; its bloffoms which appear in July and Auguft, are twice the fize of thofe of the *flava*, of a tawny orange colour, without glofs or fmell, the Petals waved on the edge, the flowers are rarely or never fucceeded by ripe Capfules as in the *flava*, which is a circumftance that has been noticed by PARKINSON; when thefe feveral characters, in which the *fulva* differs fo effentially from the *flava*, are attentively confidered, we fhall wonder that LINNÆUS could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other.

The *Hemerocallis fulva*, from its fize, and from the great multiplication of its roots, is beft adapted to large gardens and plantations.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED CLEMATIS, or VIRGINS-BOWER.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4. rarius 5.—vel 6. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *integrifolia* foliis fimplicibus ovato-lanceolatis, floribus cernuis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 512.

CLEMATITIS cœrulea erecta. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATIS cœrulea Pannonica. The Hungarian Climer. *Park. Parad. p.* 393.

The *Clematis integrifolia* is not an uncommon plant in the nurferies about London, and is deferving a place in gardens, if not for the beauty of its flowers, at leaft for their fingularity.

It is a native of Germany, flowers in July, and is one of thofe hardy perennials which fuit moft people, requiring little more than an introduction.

Is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

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PASSIFLORA ALATA. WINGED PASSION-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *alata* foliis indiviſis cordatis integerrimis, petiolis quadriglandulosis, cauli membranaceo tetragono.

This ſpecies of Paſſion-flower is one of thoſe which have been introduced into the Engliſh gardens ſince the time of MILLER; if it does not equal the *cærulea* in elegance, it excels it in magnificence, in brilliancy of colour, and in fragrance, the bloſſoms being highly odoriferous: as yet, it is by no means ſo general in this country, as its extraordinary beauty merits, we have ſeen it flower this year, both Summer and Autumn, in great perfection in the ſtove of our very worthy friend JAMES VERE, Eſq. Kenſington-Gore; at the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea; and at Mr. MALCOLM's, Kennington; at Chelſea, in particular, it afforded the richeſt aſſemblage of foliage and flowers we ever ſaw.

It appears to the greateſt advantage, when trained up an upright pole, nearly to the height of the back of the ſtove, and then ſuffered to run along horizontally.

By ſome it has been conſidered as a variety only of the *Paſſiflora quadrangularis*, others, with whom we agree in opinion, have no doubt of its being a very diſtinct ſpecies; it differs from the *quadrangularis*, in having leaves more perfectly heart-ſhaped, and leſs veiny; in having four glands on the foot-ſtalks of the leaves, inſtead of ſix; and in not producing fruit with us, which the *quadrangularis* has been known frequently to do.

The Nurſerymen report, that this ſpecies was firſt raiſed in this country, by a gentleman in Hertfordſhire, from Weſt-India ſeeds.

The uſual mode of propagating it here, is by cuttings.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PINNATIFIDUM. JAGGED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa infera polyſperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pinnatifidum* foliis pinnatifidis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 470. *Suppl. p.* 260.

This ſpecies of *Meſembryanthemum*, ſo different in the ſhape of its foliage from all the others hitherto introduced into this country, is firſt deſcribed in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger LINNÆUS, from which we learn that it grew in the Upſal Garden, into which it was moſt probably introduced by profeſſor THUNBERG, as on his authority it is mentioned as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. ZAIR, Apothecary, of Caſtle-Street, was ſo obliging as to preſent me this ſummer with the ſeeds of this curious plant, I ſowed them in a pot of earth, plunged in a tan pit, whoſe heat was nearly exhauſted; they quickly vegetated, and though the ſummer was far advanced, they proceeded rapidly into flower, and bid fair to produce ripe ſeeds, as the Capſules have long ſince been formed.

The whole plant is ſprinkled over with glittering particles like the ice plant, to which it bears ſome affinity in its duration, being an annual and requiring the ſame treatment.

The bloſſoms are ſmall and yellow, and if the weather be fine, open about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the ſtalks are of a bright red colour, and the foliage yellowiſh green.

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SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM. COBWEB HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Caps.* 12. polyſpermæ.

Specific Character.

SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoideum* foliis pilis intertextis, propaginibus globoſis. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 456.

SEDUM montanum tomentoſum. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

By the old Botaniſts, this plant was conſidered as a *Sedum*; and to this day it is generally known in the gardens by the name of the *Cobweb Sedum*, though its habit or general appearance, independent of its fructification, loudly proclaims it a *Houſeleek*.

In this ſpecies the tops of the leaves are woolly; as they expand they carry this woolly ſubſtance with them, which being thus extended, aſſumes the appearance of a cobweb, whence the name of the plant.

Like moſt of the Houſeleeks it is beſt kept in a pot, or it will grow well and appear to great advantage on a wall or piece of rock-work; the more it is expoſed to the ſun, the more colour will enliven its ſtalks and foliage, and the more brilliant will be its flowers; the latter make their appearance in July.

It is propagated by offsets which it ſends forth in abundance.

It is no uncommon practice to treat this beautiful ſpecies of Houſeleek, as a native of a warm climate; under ſuch an idea we have ſeen it nurſed up in ſtoves, while the plant ſpontaneouſly braves the cold of the Switzerland Alps.

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ROSA MUSCOSA. MOSS ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *muscosa* caule petiolisque aculeatis, pedunculis calycibusque pilosissimis. *Mill. Dict.*

If there be any one genus of plants more universally admired than the others, it is that of the Rose—where is the Poet that has not celebrated it? where the Painter that has not made it an object of his imitative art?

In the opinion of MILLER, the Moss Rose, or Moss Province, as it is frequently called, is a perfectly distinct species; LINNÆUS considers it as a variety only of the *centifolia:* as it is found in our Nurseries in a double state only, and as we are ignorant of what country it is the produce, the decision of this matter must be left to future observation and inquiry.

Though it may not increase so fast by suckers, nor be increased so readily by layers, as the *centifolia*, there is no difficulty in propagating it either way; the latter mode is usually adopted.

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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BARBATUM. BEARDED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa, infera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum*, foliis ſubovatis papuloſis diſtinctis, apice barbatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 469.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM radiatum, ramulis prolixis recumbentibus. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 245. *t.* 190. *f.* 234.

The leaves of this ſpecies have ſmall hairs, iſſuing like rays from their points, whence the name of *barbatum*; there are two others figured by DILLENIUS, whoſe leaves have a great ſimilarity of ſtructure, and which are conſidered by LINNÆUS as varieties of this ſpecies; our plant is the *Stellatum* of MILLER's *Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Like moſt of this tribe it inhabits the Cape, flowers in July, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

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STATICE SINUATA. PURPLE-CUP'T STATICE, or THRIFT.

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Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, fcarioſus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1. ſuperum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *ſinuata* caule herbaceo, foliis radicalibus alternatim pinnato-ſinuatis: caulinis ternis triquetris ſubulatis decurrentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 301.
LIMONIUM peregrinum foliis aſplenii. *Bauh. Pin.* 192.
LIMONIUM Rauwolfii. Marſh Bugloſſe. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 250.

That this ſingular ſpecies of *Statice* was long ſince an inhabitant of our gardens, appears from PARKINSON, who in his *Garden of Pleaſant Flowers*, gives an accurate deſcription of it, accompanied with an expreſſive figure; ſince his time it appears to have been confined to few gardens: the nurſerymen have lately conſidered it as a newly-introduced ſpecies, and ſold it accordingly.

It is one of thoſe few plants whoſe calyx is of a more beautiful colour than the corolla (and which it does not loſe in drying); it therefore affords an excellent example of the *calyx coloratus*, as alſo of *ſcarioſus*, it being ſonorous to the touch.

Being a native of Sicily, Paleſtine, and Africa, it is of courſe liable to be killed with us in ſevere ſeaſons, the common practice is therefore to treat it as a green-houſe plant, and indeed it appears to the greateſt advantage in a pot; it is much diſpoſed to throw up new flowering ſtems; hence, by having ſeveral pots of it, ſome plants will be in bloſſom throughout the ſummer; the dried flowers are a pretty ornament for the mantle-piece in winter.

Though a kind of biennial, it is often increaſed by parting its roots, but more advantageouſly by ſeed; the latter, however, are but ſparingly produced with us, probably for the want, as PARKINSON expreſſes it, "of ſufficient heate of the Sunne."

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HELLEBORUS LIVIDUS. LIVID or PURPLE HELLEBORE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. nullus. *Petala*-5. ſive plura. *Nectaria* bilabiata, tubulata. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ, erectiuſculæ.

Specific Character.

HELLEBORUS *lividus* caule multifloro folioſo, foliis ternatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ined.* 2. *p.* 272.

It is not a little extraordinary that this plant, which has for many years been cultivated in this country, ſhould have eſcaped the notice of LINNÆUS; it is equally wonderful that we ſhould at this moment be ſtrangers to its place of growth.

Having three leaves growing together, it has been conſidered by many as the *trifoliatus* of LINNÆUS, but his *trifoliatus* is a very different plant, a native of Canada, producing ſmall yellow flowers.

It has been uſual to treat this ſpecies as a green-houſe plant, or at leaſt to ſhelter it under a frame in the winter; probably it is more hardy than we imagine.

It is propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and by ſeeds, though few of the latter in general ripen, nor do the roots make much increaſe—to theſe cauſes we muſt doubtleſs attribute its preſent comparative ſcarcity.

It flowers as early as February; on which account, as well as that of its ſingularity, it is a very deſirable plant in collections.

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